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## Clearance of Men's Oxfords

At Remarkable Price Economies

The recent general advance in the price of footwear makes this an event of unusual importance.

Tan, black, and white Oxfords, all from regular stock, in a wide range of smart models, are included, some with rubber heels and soles.

Not all sizes in each model, but every size and width in the lot.

Oxfords formerly \$8 and \$9..... Reduced to \$6.85  
Oxfords formerly \$7..... Reduced to \$5.85  
Oxfords formerly \$6..... Reduced to \$4.85  
Oxfords formerly \$5..... Reduced to \$3.85

In the Motor Apparel Shop, Today

## Men's Auto Dusters at \$1.95

Formerly \$3 to \$4

Smart single and double-breasted models, with plain or belted backs. Made of pure natural tan linen.

## Men's \$1 "Roxford" Union Suits, 50c

Sizes 36, 40 and 44

The fact that these garments are of the well known "Roxford" make emphasizes the importance of this offering. Each suit is well tailored and carefully finished. Made of excellent quality checked or cross-bar, Madras.

## Men's Fine Shirts at \$1.05

Shirts that have been selling all season at \$1.50 and \$2. Some are slightly soiled from handling, but all are perfect as to make, material and finish.

## Men's Silk and Fibre Silk Shirts at \$3.65

A fine selection of well tailored silk shirts in colored stripe effects, and silk-fibre garments in plain blue, lavender, pink, green, tan, and gray.

## Saks "Town & Country" Sport Shirts at 79c

Reduced from \$1 and \$1.50

Ideal garments for hot weather wear. Obtainable in tan, white, and colored stripe effects on white grounds.

## Men's Silk Neckwear at 29c

Large, flowing open-end scarfs, in an exceptional variety of neat figured, spot and stripe designs.

## GUARDSMEN DROP ON BORDER HIKE

14th and 71st Regiments Suffer for Food and Water.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

McAllen, Tex., Aug. 27.—The 14th Regiment, under Colonel John H. Foote, got back to-day from its eleven-day hike and proceeded to its camp at Mission, making an eighteen-mile march for the day. The men lagged to a certain extent as they came into McAllen, and looked as if the march from Edinburg, twelve miles away, had told severely on them. The worst of their experience was on the march yesterday from Sterling's Ranch to Edinburg, a thirteen-mile hike, which was made in one stretch, while the 71st, which reached camp on Thursday, made it in easy stages, with a four-hour rest.

The 71st Regiment had its worst experience going from Sterling's Ranch to Laguna Seca and back, when approximately 200 men dropped by the roadside, overcome by the heat and lack of food and water. The 71st pioneered the way and had to cut out portions of the roads through thickets of mesquite and cacti. Its water wagon failed to reach the regiment and the food wagons did not get into Laguna Seca until 11 o'clock at night. The men were without food from 6 o'clock in the morning until that time. But all had recovered fairly well when they reached the camp. The men when they reached the camp, the men were several stragglers along the road and filled their canteens until done by their officers.

The soldiers "rusted" for food as best they could in Edinburg, but many turned in under their shelter tents last night hungry. The condition was not improved this morning. Coffee and what could be garnered in the little town offered little sustenance to them. They were hungry and tired and there were several stragglers along the road from Edinburg. But they went into camp singing.

by counter attacks of the Serbian infantry. Friday two British monitors and a cruiser bombarded the forts at Kazala, which had been occupied, with one exception, by Bulgarians.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—An official statement issued yesterday at Sofia follows:

Our right wing continues to march on. A detachment advancing south from Ochrida Lake reached and captured the village of Mirok, six miles north of Koritza, on the lake of the same name.

In Moglenica Valley the Serbians, after their unsuccessful attacks from August 21 until August 23, attempted on August 25 an attack in the direction of the village of Bahovo. They were repulsed. The firing continued all day.

In the Vardar Valley there were local artillery engagements. In the village of Doldjevi we captured a British detachment with its commanding officer, Major J. W. Adams, and a machine gun. The British were repulsed. The firing continued all day.

The German War Office to-night reports:

Bulgarian forces which are advancing on the eastern bank of the Struma (in Northeastern Greece are approaching the mouth of the river.

Allies Ask Greece When She Will Resist Bulgars

Athens, Aug. 24 (via London, Aug. 28, delayed).—Bulgarian cavalry have passed through Katoria in the direction of Coroni, where, up to the present, the Serbs have been making their retreat, and are continuing their broad, sweeping movement, which evidently is intended to crumble up the Serbs on Salonica.

The French and British ministers this evening asked Premier Zaimis how far the Greek government proposed to countenance the Bulgarian advance without resistance, pointing out that it would be of no military importance to the Entente powers to defend the mouth of the river.

The embarrasment of the Greek government grows hourly, in the face of popular resentment against the Bulgarian invasion. The Venizelist organs criticize the inaction of the government, the "Cretan" declaring that the government is for action similar to that taken in 1909.

M. Pachtich, former Serbian Premier, has arrived here on his way to Salonica.

## BRITISH SEIZED RYNDAM'S MAIL

Holland-America Liner 15 Days on Voyage Here from Rotterdam.

## PASSENGERS TELL OF TURKS' KINDNESS

Dinner in Honor of Gen. Townsend Given by Damascus Governor.

The Holland-America liner Ryndam, which has encountered various mishaps since the war began, arrived here last night from Rotterdam after a passage of fifteen days. Detention by the British authorities at Kirkwall and Falkland, and a long course to the north of Scotland to avoid mine fields in the English Channel were responsible for her tardiness of four days.

When she left Rotterdam she had 146 bags of mail for this country. She was forced to stop at Kirkwall, but the British authorities there decided to let the mail pass. When she reached Falkland, however, the Ryndam was again overhauled and her entire mail cargo, containing express matter and shipping papers, was taken off.

Among the vessel's cabin passengers were three young Americans who had been journeying for two months from Beirut and Constantinople to Rotterdam.

They were William Hoffman, of Columbus, Ohio, a teacher of arts and sciences at the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut; Clarence Butler, of Oberlin, Ohio, an instructor in the school of commerce at the same institution; and Dr. William Keith, an instructor in surgery at Robert College, in Constantinople.

Well Treated by Turks.

"We had a splendid time all the way," said Mr. Hoffman, "and the Turks treated us splendidly, and we had the experience of travelling over the new railroad built by the Turks from Beirut to Jerusalem. The road is complete except for two short gaps, but we were carried over these in German automobiles. Going into Jerusalem we met Captain Tipton, the British aviator, who won the admiration of the Turks by his daring exploits at El Eireah, near Suez.

"He was a prisoner, but his captors didn't seem very anxious about him. He was now and then new conductors would come aboard and say, 'Which of you is the prisoner?' Captain Tipton would raise his hand, and with an expression equivalent to our American 'All right,' they would pass on and leave us together. Tipton's petrol tank was punctured by a rifle shot, but immediately on landing he destroyed his machine."

The Turks are treating the British prisoners as well as they do their own soldiers, the officers being especially well treated. The Governor of Damascus gave a dinner in honor of General Townsend, and up to date has borrowed a white table cloth from one of the American schools.

"Conditions in Turkey are not bad. I found better bread there than I did in Western Europe. The Turks appear to be short of sugar, and there was hardly a day on the route from Beirut to Palestine when there was not a box car of sugar and wool destroyed. The fires were credited to Armenians.

Aided by Palestine Commander.

"General Dimal Pasha, military commander of Palestine, gave Mr. Butler and myself passports that were a wonderful help. By merely showing them we had solved a running snarl to find us comfortable quarters."

Dr. Keith said he brought with him several sets of medical books from Constantinople that were sealed by the official censor, and were not disturbed until he arrived here yesterday.

The official Turkish censor broke his promise at the time, promising to leave said Dr. Keith, "and set his arm for him and, grateful for the job, he said he would seal my books so that they would get by unbroken to Rotterdam. I found out, however, that he had sealed them with the only one that was examined as we passed through Germany. Even the British seemed to honor the seal of the censor in Constantinople."

Another traveller on the Ryndam was Mrs. Signe Lund, an American composer, of Norwegian ancestry. While passing through Germany Mrs. Lund said she observed disorganization. She said the military authorities were courteous, but strict in dealing with aliens. She was searched, she said, with unusual care, and the persons she came in contact with gave strange answers and wrong directions as to trains.

Among others on board were Charles H. Russell, secretary of the American Consulate in Berlin, and Edward Higgins, American Consul at Stuttgart.

## GREEK WAR PARTY WINS

Continued from page 1

operating to the west of Lake Ochrida have captured the town of Malki, in Albania, and that along the Struma River the Greek forces are approaching the mouth of the river.

Thus the Bulgarians are extending their front rapidly to the west, as well as to the east. Malki is seventy miles northeast of the port of Avlona, which is held by the Italians. The positions occupied by the Bulgarians in the east indicate that all Greek territory beyond the Struma is being occupied.

Paris admits that the Bulgars have taken all except one of the forts at Kavala, but says the newly acquired positions have come under the fire of British warships. Paris also says that along the Struma the French artillery is bombarding the enemy, while west of the Vardar and near Lake Ostrovo the Serbs have put down vigorous attacks by Bulgars.

## Day's Official Reports on Balkan Operations

Paris, Aug. 27.—To-day's communication on the Balkan fighting says:

Eastern Army: On the Struma front our artillery has continued to bombard enemy positions. A Bulgarian battalion was caught by our fire. There was an intermittent cannonade between Lake Doiran and Maradag.

West of the Vardar the Bulgarians have continued to advance. Five successive attacks, conducted with extreme violence, were shattered by the Serbian artillery fire.

## British Unions Parade In Food Price Protest

Increase in Cost of Living Outrageous, Leaders Declare in Hyde Park Meeting—Soldiers' Dependents Neglected by Government, Is Charge.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

London, Aug. 27.—The most significant expression of popular feeling was given to-day, when, despite a torrential rain, the labor unions held a great parade in Hyde Park, initiated by the powerful railroad men's union, for the purpose of protesting against the outrageous increase in the cost of living.

Many notable labor leaders were present, but the speech of the afternoon was made by Ben Tillett, who recently received the thanks of General Haig and Lord French for invaluable services both in recruiting and stirring up munition workers.

"Of the British armies of 5,000,000 men," he said, "4,800,000 come from the working classes. The proportion of men from the merchant shipping class have entered the navy is even greater. Yet while these men are risking their lives for the government it allows their dependents to suffer privation on account of the prices of food, which have risen 70 per cent through the rapacity of the food ring."

"The cost of the war is suffering in consequence, which will have a tremendous effect after the war, when, with 2,000,000 cripples upon the hands of the nation, all the available energy of the people will be required. The government has recognized the absolute necessity of giving the best food plentifully to the soldiers, but it is equally needed by those supporting them here."

"Soldiers have been shot for stealing food, but that is not a crime comparable to that of those millers, shop owners and monopolists who are making enormous fortunes out of the hunger of others. The only remedy is that the government should control all food supplies, and transport and administer them for the public benefit."

Other speakers referred to the fact that the price of the four-pound loaf will reach 19 or 20 cents to-morrow, describing the rise as unreasonable.

"The harvest weather is splendid in the west," said one speaker. "There are more than 8,000,000 bushels of the 1915 crop left. The present home harvest is approaching 70,000,000 bushels, and the farmers are preparing to uphold their price. They already have made enormous profits. The price of wheat is now \$14 a quarter (eight bushels), against \$5 before the war. The government must make them meet this immediately; then prices will come down with a bump."

"It is useless to waste threats on American millers. Let us make straight for the home producer."

Resolutions were enthusiastically passed demanding that the government immediately regulate all food prices.

## BREMEN ON WAY, OWNERS DECLARE

Bound for Baltimore Loaded with Dyes, Berlin Hears.

Berlin, Aug. 27 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—According to the "Cologne Gazette," as quoted by the Overseas News Agency, the German merchant submarine Bremen is now on her way to the United States with a cargo of dyes.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" prints to-day an interview obtained at Cologne with Director Lohmann, of the company owning the submarine Bremen, in which he says the Bremen is already on her way to Baltimore, and that trade by means of a submarine fleet will soon be increased materially.

There have been many reports concerning the Bremen, whose arrival at an American port has been expected for some time. Last week passengers arriving from England reported that she had been captured by the British.

## ITALY DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

Continued from page 1

providing for mutual respect of the rights of each other's subjects was denounced. The final step was the sending of Italian troops to Salonica.

Although the declaration was made yesterday, Italy and Germany severed diplomatic relations last year. On the day following Italy's declaration of war against Austria, Prince von Buelow and his staff departed from Rome, and two days later the Italian Ambassador at Berlin, Risardo Bollati, was withdrawn. It was on account of this fact that Italy adopted the unusual procedure of asking Switzerland to inform Germany of her declaration of war.

Italy's action probably will have little effect on the military situation in the immediate future, although as the war goes on it may have a more important bearing. On the Austro-Italian front Italy finds active use for hardly more than half her army, and in future will be able to send available troops to any front on which they may be needed. Having committed herself already to the Macedonian campaign, Italy's step is of no significance as regards the conduct of war.

Germany hereafter will be free to take such part in the Austro-Italian campaign as may be decided on by the Teutonic allies, except by the terms of any treaty utilizing her soldiers when needed in the rapid shifting of troops from one front to another, such as is practised by the Central Powers.

## Italy Seizes Palace of Austrian Embassy

Rome, August 27.—The ancient palace of the Republic of Venice, the site of the Austrian Embassy, which has been a long popular agitation, has been confiscated by the government under a decree issued yesterday. The palace was given to Venice by Pope Clement XIII, and remained in the hands of the republic until its fall, when it passed to the Emperor of Austria. For some time it was the seat of the Austrian Embassy, and since then has been occupied by the Austrian Embassy.

The decree says the palace is confiscated as a measure of reprisal for "abominable violations of international law and devastation of monuments and buildings in Venice without any military motive."

## Basilica of Austrian Port Shelled by Italian Navy

Berlin, Aug. 27 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—"The ancient basilica of Parenzo, an Austrian seaport in Istria, has been shelled by Italian naval forces during the last week, although it displays the usual international protective signs which are perceptible from a long distance," says the Overseas News Agency.

"No military objects are near the basilica. The Austrian press refers to this as proof of the Italians' destructive mania."

## BRITAIN ARMING ALL HER MERCHANT SHIPS

Guns Will Be Used on Enemy Vessels, Dispatch Says.

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## ALLEGED GERMANS STARVE RUSSIANS

Relief Workers Declare Hungry War Prisoners Eat Even Garbage.

Boston, Aug. 27.—Stories of suffering and illness among Russian prisoners of war in German detention camps, said to be due to lack of sufficient food, were told by C. Oberoucheff, secretary of the central committee organized in Switzerland for the relief of Russian prisoners, in a statement given out here to-day through Alice Blackwell, editor of the "Breitbart" magazine.

Information as to the condition of the Russians came first through delegates to the International Red Cross Commission who had visited the prison camps in the vicinity of Berlin. Subsequent talks with former prisoners, according to Mr. Oberoucheff.

"The daily ration of the prisoners is very scanty," he said. "In the morning they are given coffee without milk, sugar, and 200 grams of potato bread to last them the entire day. At noon they receive a small quantity of soup, some vegetables and sometimes, but not often, a piece of meat. Supper is much the same. It is clear the prisoners must go hungry."

"The English, French and Belgian prisoners often receive supplies of food from their governments, relief societies or relatives and friends, but it is not so with the Russians. For instance, in one camp each of the French prisoners got two 12-pound packages every week, while Russian prisoners got only one package a piece in two months and a half. Russian prisoners often beg help, not only of their own richer countrymen, but of prisoners of other nationalities. Many of these would be glad to give it, but it is forbidden."

"The hungry Russians, however, take their own part, and beg for food from their governments, relief societies or relatives and friends, but it is not so with the Russians. For instance, in one camp each of the French prisoners got two 12-pound packages every week, while Russian prisoners got only one package a piece in two months and a half. Russian prisoners often beg help, not only of their own richer countrymen, but of prisoners of other nationalities. Many of these would be glad to give it, but it is forbidden."

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## RUSSIANS PULL UP Foe's BARRIERS BY MACHINE

Use Winch to Destroy Entanglements Near Riga.

Petrograd, Aug. 27.—An exploit of unusual character, even under present conditions of war, is singled out for special mention in the announcement from the War Office to-day.

"In the region of Sharnard Farm (near Riga) a detachment of the first line of the enemy's entanglements at two points," the statement says, "fastened an anchor at each of these points, they pulled up, with a winch, the intervening entanglements, together with all the posts, for a distance of thirty paces."

"The first opened fire on our Lettish troops without result."

## Italians Push Ahead in the Carnic Alps

Rome, Aug. 27.—In the Carnic Alps the Italians pushed forward yesterday, taking Austrian positions on Gita Vallone, the War Office announces. No revival of activity is reported on the Isonzo front, where a lull has followed the Italian offensive, which resulted in the capture of Gorizia and territory further south.

"On the Trentino front," the statement says, "the enemy showed considerable activity with his artillery and trench mortars. There was much musketry fire also, but no infantry attacks developed. Our artillery replied effectively and damaged the enemy's defenses on the northern slopes of Monte Corno."

"At the head of the Dizon River, in the Upper Piave Valley (Carnic Alps) we extended our occupation of positions on Gita Vallone."

"In the Gorizia area and on the Carso hostile artillery was directed actively against the Isonzo bridges and the Vallone positions. A few shells fell on Gorizia and Romanz."

## RUSSIANS GAIN IN CARPATHIANS

Seize Dominating Height on the Border of Hungary.

RUZSKY BATTERS AT DVINA FRONT

Muscovite Troops Are Repulsed in Attempts Near Friedrichstadt.

London, Aug. 27.—Gradually the Russians are clearing the Hungarian frontier line from Jablonitsa Pass southward. Their advance was checked last week by the desperate resistance of the Austrians near Zable, but again they are on the move.

Swinging forward from Koverla Mountain, which they have clung to for a week in the face of terrific assaults by the enemy, Letchitsky's troops have driven the Austrians from Hill 1,129 and occupied the position. This height is three miles northeast of Koverla and seven miles south of Korosmezo, and is an important link in the chain of peaks that form an almost insurmountable barrier to successful operations between the Pruth River and the border of Hungary.

Its great height gives the Russians the same advantage that was afforded them by the seizure of Koverla. It makes more certain the ultimate fall of the railroad line running south of Korosmezo, now under the domination of the Russian guns along a stretch of twelve miles.

Russians Attack on Dvina.

For the first time since he relieved General Kuropatkin of the command of the northern Russian armies, General Ruzsky is making a determined effort to pierce the Dvina front. The Germans were confronted with strong and persistent attacks near Friedrichstadt and Lennawaden yesterday and to-day. They held the Dvina line without a break, however, and inflicted heavy losses on the Russians.

In Volynia the Russians are continuing their bombardments of the Stokhod River crossings near Tobol, and are preparing for attempts to regain this territory lost to the Russians.

Russian Statement.

The Russian statement says: "Enemy airplanes flew over our positions on the Dvina yesterday, dropping bombs, killing a chaplain, Father Joakim Sedletzky, while he was fulfilling his pastoral duties."

"On the River Stokhod, in the region of Koverla Mountain, the enemy opened fierce artillery fire on our crossings. Here the gallant regimental commander Colonel Mykov was killed."

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"On the Black Sea, at daybreak of the 25th, our seaplanes raided Varna on the coast of Bulgaria. Bombs were dropped on the port buildings, harbor and anti-aircraft batteries. It was observed that a ship lying in the harbor and port works were struck and caught fire."

To-day's German report reads: "Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—On the Dvina front repeated attempts by the Russians to cross the river in boats east of Friedrichstadt and near Lennawaden were frustrated. "South of Kisel (in the Volynia, twenty-five miles southeast of Kovel), small German detachments penetrated as far as the enemy's third line and, after destroying trenches, returned to their own positions, in accordance with their plans, bringing with them 128 prisoners and three machine guns."

"Front of Archduke Charles Francis.—Apart from patrol engagements north of the Dniester, in which we were successful, there were no events of importance."

## RUSSIANS PUSH BACK TURKS

Caucasus Army at Masladasari River After Hot Fight.

Petrograd, Aug. 27.—The Russian army of the Caucasus, which inaugurated offensive movement has resulted in the recapture of considerable territory from the Turks, is said by the War Office to have made a further advance. The official made a further advance. The official made a further advance.

"In the direction of Diarbekr stubborn fighting continues. Our columns have reached the Masladasari River, which flows into the Euphrates east of the village of Nus."

## MANY HURT IN GHENT BY ALLIES' AIR BOMBS

Powder Magazines Exploded by Aeroplane Fleet.

London, Aug. 27.—A squadron of the Entente's aeroplanes bombarded the neighborhood of Ghent on Friday morning, according to the "Echo Belge," says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam.

The first bomb was dropped at 8:20 o'clock, and the bombardment had continued thirty-five minutes when there was a terrific explosion, shattering windows throughout the city. It is supposed to have been caused by the blowing up of an ammunition depot. A little later a second explosion, equally severe, was heard. The newspaper says it is reported there were many wounded.